FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
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Vol. XIX No. 980 Aug. 6-Aug. 12, 1959

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

'Ike' on Khrushchev Talks. Pres. Eisenhower made clear to newsmen Aug. 12 that he would talk bluntly to Soviet Premier Khrushchev about problems dividing the East & West and would to his best to insure that Khrushchev was given every opportunity to see the strength of the American economic & social system during his visit to the U.S.

Mr. Eisenhower said he would take up with Khrushchev the current attacks on Laos & the recently-recessed Geneva Conference of foreign ministers. The President held that the Laos situation, "even if not necessarily inspired in Moscow," was "inspired certainly by Communists." He implied that his talks with Khrushchev might lead to a lessening of tension in Laos. Mr. Eisenhower also made clear that he considered the USSR responsible for the Geneva talks' failure to produce the necessary groundwork for an East-West summit conference and that he would ask Khrushchev "why he will not allow such progress."

The President explained that he had asked for the exchange of visits with Khrushchev after becoming convinced that "the methods we were pursuing had to be reinforced by something a little different." He said the growth of the cold war since 1945—"and certainly since 1953, when the Korean war ended"—had created an "element of almost hopelessness" for peoples & nations involved. He said he had concluded that "there must be no gun unfired & no individual effort spared in order to break that kind of a stalement." Replying to questions as to whether the Khrushchev visit conflicted with policies of the late State Secy. Dulles, Mr. Eisenhower said that a possible exchange of visits often had been discussed with Dulles and was "far from a reversal" of his policies.

Mr. Eisenhower told newsmen he would like Khrushchev to get a representative picture of American life during his U.S. stay. He expressed the opinion that this best could be accomplished by visits to: Levittown, Pa., a "town universally & exclusively inhabited by its workmen"; "our great farmland," where the individual farmer "operated on his own, not regimented"; the "modest but decent, fine, comfortable homes all around this country." The President said he would invite Khrushchev to see some U.S. military installations "to get an idea of their strength & their modern character." But he would not insist that Khrushchev visit such bases or demand the same privilege on his visit to the USSR.

(The White House announced Aug. 7 that Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. Herter would fly to London Aug. 28 for talks with British Prime Min. Macmillan and would go to Paris Sept. 2 to meet French Pres. de Gaulle. A 2d White House statement disclosed Aug. 8 that the President would meet with Italian Premier Antonio Segni, NATO Secy. Gen. Paul-Henri Spaak & NATO Council Pres. Joseph M. A. H. Luns of the Netherlands while in Paris. A 3d announcement said Aug. 9 that the President would leave for Europe Aug. 26 to meet West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in Bonn before going to London.)

(The NATO Permanent Council was reported Aug. 5 to have rejected Italian proposals for a meeting of all NATO heads-of-Govt. during Pres. Eisenhower's visit to Paris. The NATO meeting, which would have aimed at coordinating Western policy toward the Eisenhower-Khrushchev talks, was opposed by de Gaulle on grounds that any collective meeting of Western Govt. heads before the Khrushchev talks would give the mistaken appearance that Mr. Eisenhower was speaking for other NATO nations in his Khrushchev talks.)

(UN officials disclosed Aug. 11 that Khrushchev had accepted an invitation to address the UN General Assembly after his arrival in the U.S. Sept. 15. UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld extended the invitation but reportedly asked Khrushchev to delay his UN visit until Sept. 21, after the organization of the new Assembly.)

Nixon's Soviet Tour

Trip Ends. Vice Pres. & Mrs. Nixon returned to Washington Aug. 5 from visits to the USSR & Poland.

Nixon, greeted by 3,500 persons at the Washington MATS terminal, appealed to Americans to extend to Soviet Premier Khrushchev the same courtesy during his forthcoming visit to the U.S. that Nixon had been shown by the Soviet people. Nixon reported that wherever he had gone in Poland & the USSR he had encountered demonstrations of friendship directed "not to me but to the American people." He said Poles & Russians had "suffered a great deal in wartime and they desperately want peace—just as Americans want peace."

Nixon reported to Pres. Eisenhower at the White House Aug. 5 on the results of his trip & talks with Khrushchev and delivered letters to the President from Khrushchev & Soviet Pres. Kliment Y. Voroshilov. Mr. Eisenhower, in a brief statement, agreed with Nixon's appeal for courtesy to Khrushchev.

(Nixon Aug. 6 abandoned plans for a nationwide TV report on his Russian visit. In a taped commentary for a TV travelogue on his tour, Nixon described Khrushchev Aug. 9 as "a very vigorous & articulate defender of his point of view" who "likes to do the unexpected" whenever possible.)

Highlights of the conclusion of Nixon's visit to the USSR:

Nixon, accompanied by Mrs. Nixon, Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, Amb.-to-USSR Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr., Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, Soviet First Deputy Premier Frol R. Kozlov & Chrmn. Georgi A. Zhukov of the USSR's State Com. for Cultural Relations, arrived in Leningrad July 27, toured the city and visited the nuclear-powered icebreaker Lenin, under construction in a Leningrad shipyard.

(Adm. Rickover was permitted to inspect the nuclear vessel closely only after Nixon demanded that Soviet authorities show him as much as Kozlov had seen aboard the nuclear freighter Savannah during his visit to the U.S. Rickover described the ship's 18,000-shaft-h.p. propulsion unit as a pressurized water reactor using uranium oxide with 5% enrichment "similar to those we use." Rickover called the Lenin's equipment "good" & its "design . . . adequate for their purposes." He said the U.S. still was "far ahead of them in the production of nuclear-powered vessels.")*

* Rickover told newsmen in Washington Aug. 8 that his visits to the USSR & Poland had shown him that "our really great race with the Soviet Union is in education." He said Poland & the USSR "currently [were] graduating more qualified scientists & engineers from their universities than we are." He predicted that the "nation that wins this [educational] race will be the potentially dominant power." Rickover briefed the Congressional Atomic Energy Com. on his tour Aug. 6. It was reported that Rickover had been told by Soviet First Deputy Premier Kozlov, during Kozlov's visit to the U.S., that the USSR was working on a nuclear-powered submarine. [See p. 223E2; Vol. XVIII, 411F1, 5A3]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

Week in Headlines

International

Pres. Eisenhower pledged blunt talk to Khrushchev on East-West disputes, including Red attacks on Laos & recessed Geneva foreign ministers' conference.

Nixon ended Soviet trip.

United States

President appealed to nation in dispute over labor bills.

Navy announced new radar that could monitor Soviet missile launchings or atomic tests.

"Paddlewheel" satellite in orbit.

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Nixon flew to Novosibirsk, Siberia July 28 to begin a 3-day tour of Siberian & Urals industrial centers. He was permitted to visit Novosibirsk, usually closed to foreigners, because Kozlov had been permitted to visit some American cities closed to Russians. Greeted for the first time by crowds of cheering Russians, Nixon appealed for the opening of U.S. & Soviet "closed cities" "so we could know each other better and build peace & friendship." Nixon visited the newly-constructed Novosibirsk Dam & hydro-electric station and a Soviet Academy of Sciences research center near the city July 29 and encountered intensive heckling from Russian workers.†

The Nixon party flew to Sverdlovsk, in the Ural Mtns. later July 29. Greeted warmly by city officials & crowds of Russians, Nixon again was subjected to workers' heckling, particularly about U.S. foreign policies, when he toured the city's Uralmash industrial complex. Nixon's replies stressed that U.S. military policies were defensive and that Russians had been deprived of all but official Soviet policy views by the USSR's jamming of foreign broadcasts and refusal to permit free exchanges of information & ideas.

(Nixon said to Uralmash Mgr. K. Y. Maslin, "You believe it is wrong for workers to have the right to strike." "In a well-planned society, why strike?" Maslin retorted.)

Visiting industrial centers in the Sverdlovsk area July 30, Nixon indicated in the mining city of Degtyarsk that he favored an exchange of visits by Pres. Eisenhower & Soviet Premier Khrushchev. He expressed hope that his own visit would be "followed by others, increasing the contacts between the leaders & people of our 2 countries." Nixon's visits July 30 to a steel tube mill in Pervouralsk & a copper mine in Degtyarsk were unmarked by hostility or heckling.

Nixon ended his tour of Siberia & the Urals July 31 with a visit to the USSR's 2d nuclear power station, at Beloyarskoye, in the Urals 60 miles south of Sverdlovsk. Nixon, who was accompanied to Beloyarskoye by Rickover, approved Rickover's suggestion that Nikolai Kubushev, director of the plant, be invited to the U.S. to inspect the nuclear power station in Shippingport, Pa.

Moscow TV Speech. Nixon returned to Moscow July 31 and addressed Russians Aug. 1 via Moscow TV & a nationwide radio hookup on his impressions of the USSR and hopes for ending the East-West cold war.

Nixon told the Russians he had found them to be in "many respects . . . like us Americans"—above all "in their desire for peace." He asserted that if Russians were to "look at our record [&] examine our policies" they could "reach only one conclusion, that only aggressor nations have anything to fear" from the U.S. Americans, he said, "have fought in 2 world wars and have demanded & received not an acre of territory or a cent in reparations. We enjoy the highest standard of living of any people in the world's history, and there is nothing whatever that we want from any other people . . . except to live in peace & friendship with them."

Nixon, in his speech, denounced "the concept of coexistence" as "completely inadequate & negative." "Coexistence," he said, "implies that the world must be divided into 2 hostile camps with a wall of hate & fear between. What we need today is not 2 worlds but one world where different people will choose the economic & political systems they want." He appealed for exchanges of visits, information & ideas to "assure the understanding & friendship which will lead to the peace we all want."

Lauding Premier Khrushchev as "a born leader of men," Nixon said he carried "a tremendous responsibility" in the way he carried out official Soviet exhortations to "work for the victory of communism." "If he devoted his immense energies & talents to building a better life for the people of his own country, Mr. Khrushchev can go down in history as one of the greatest leaders the Soviet people have ever produced," Nixon said. "But if he diverts the resources & talents of his people to . . . promoting the communization of countries outside the Soviet Union, he will only assure that both he & his people will continue to live in an era of fear, suspicion & tension."

Nixon said Khrushchev, in his recent private talks, had reiterated his past prediction that "our grandchildren would live under communism." Nixon made clear that "we do not object to his saying this will happen," but Americans would "object if he tries to bring this about." "I do not say that your grandchildren will live under capitalism," Nixon declared.

Defending the U.S.' postwar efforts to strengthen its armed forces & those of its allies, Nixon asserted that the network of Western military pacts & bases had been made necessary "by events which threatened our friends abroad as well as ourselves." "The Berlin blockade & the war in Korea," he said, were "typical of the actions which led the United States & our allies to rearm so that we could defend ourselves against aggression." Nixon said the West would consider "the reason for our maintaining bases . . . removed" "whenever the fear & suspicion that caused us . . . to take measures for collective self-defense are removed."

Nixon reviewed the U.S.' efforts to establish an effective system of world disarmament & nuclear weapons controls. He reminded the Russians that "previous leaders of the USSR" openly had "advocated & threatened the use of force against non-Communist countries in order to achieve Communist objectives." He noted that the Berlin blockade & Korean war both had "occurred before the 20th [Communist] Party Congress changed the line to the one that Mr. Khrushchev enunciated . . . that communism will now try to achieve its international objectives by peaceful means rather than by force."

(The Nixon address was published in full by the Soviet Govt. newspaper Izvestia Aug. 2, but other Soviet newspapers generally printed a Tass news agency summary that stressed Nixon's praise of the USSR and deleted many sections critical of Soviet policies.)

Nixon left Moscow for Warsaw Aug. 2 after telling a farewell press conference that he believed Khrushchev "at some time [should] visit the United States," although such an invitation would have to come from Pres. Eisenhower. Nixon said Khrushchev had shown "some very real misconceptions with regard both to our policies & our people." A visit to the U.S., he said, would "reduce those misconceptions" and show Khrushchev that "our people, regardless of party, overwhelmingly support the President & the policies of the Govt."

(James Reston reported in the N.Y. Times Aug. 6 that Nixon's report to Pres. Eisenhower on his Polish & Soviet trips had stressed doubts that he had affected Polish or Soviet policies toward the U.S. Nixon was said to have told the President that Khrushchev's misconceptions about the relative strengths & positions of the Soviet & Western blocs were so deeply ingrained that it was unlikely he would be changed by a single visit to the U.S.)

(Khrushchev, in a message replying to Nixon's expression of thanks for the courtesy shown him while visiting the USSR, said the "Soviet people & its Govt. are united in their desire for the establishment of friendly relations with the U.S.A.")

Kozlov, in a speech at Nixon's departure from Vnukovo Airport, criticized Nixon for rejecting the Soviet concept of coexistence. Kozlov warned that "the alternative to peaceful coexistence can only be war." He rejected Nixon's explanations of the U.S.' need of foreign bases and asserted that the existence of such bases "thousands of kilometers from the United States & around the Soviet Union cannot be justified by anything, including . . . recent history."

Polish Visit. Nixon was welcomed to Warsaw Aug. 2 by Polish Govt. officials headed by State Council Vice Chrmn. Oskar Lange and by an estimated 100,000 Poles who lined his route into the city, cheering America and throwing flowers at the Nixon motorcade.

Airport speeches made by Nixon & Lange stressed traditional ties between the U.S. & Poland and express-

† Chrmn. Zhukov of the State Com. for Cultural Relations indicated July 29 that the heckling was deliberate, especially where it concerned U.S.-Soviet relations. Zhukov called it obvious that Soviet workers would "express their point of view by asking questions," "just as people in the United States threw eggs & tomatoes at [First Deputy Premier] Mikoyan" during his U.S. tour. [See p. 9D-F3]

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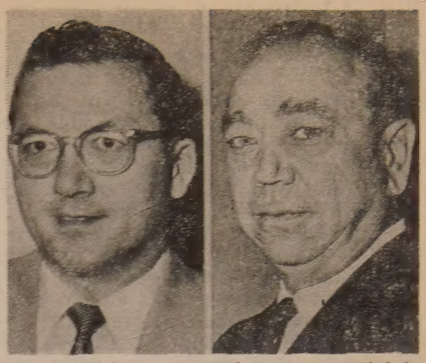
ed hopes that Nixon's visit would serve to re-establish favorable relations. Nixon lauded the Polish people's courage, as exemplified by the celebration the previous day of the 15th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising against the Germans. (Lange, a former U.S. citizen & U. of Chicago professor, had returned to Poland after World War II, had become ambassador to the U.S. & a leading Polish economist.) [See Vol. V, p. 383H]

Nixon conferred with Polish CP First Secy. Wladyslaw Gomulka for 5½ hours Aug. 3 but declined to comment on the talks except to say that they had been "constructive" and had concerned only problems involving Poland & the U.S. Nixon, welcomed by Polish Pres. Aleksander Zawadzki at a reception later that day, said both nations could disagree on the merits of their social systems but that both must agree that the suffering inflicted on Poland by World War II must never be repeated. Zawadzki reiterated Polish charges that a vengeful West Germany was seeking the return of former German territory now part of Poland and that Poland's security was dependent on its ties with the USSR & Soviet bloc.

Nixon toured Warsaw Aug. 4, visiting the Cathedral of St. John, known to Poles as the church of Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Primate of Poland. His visit to the church was arranged after it became apparent that a Nixon meeting with the cardinal might be considered intervention in the delicate relationship between the Roman Catholic Church & Polish state. Nixon paid visits to the site of the Warsaw ghetto & the Palmiry Forest, near Warsaw, where the Germans executed thousands of Poles during World War II. Nixon told newsmen that the ghetto's ruins should remind all "men of good will" that they "must battle" the force of race hatred that had created & destroyed the ghetto.

(Speaking with Zawadzki & Polish Foreign Min. Adam Rapacki at a U.S. Embassy reception Aug. 4, Nixon chided the Polish leaders for their acceptance of Soviet threats against the U.S. & simultaneous professions of Polish-U.S. friendship. Chatting with Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Rickover rebuffed Cyrankiewicz' suggestion that Rickover's Polish birth gave them something in common. "These days all men hold their lives in common," Rickover retorted.)

Nixon left Warsaw for Washington Aug. 5 after telling Cyrankiewicz, Lange & other Polish leaders who bade him farewell that his visit had contributed to the U.S.' "long-standing ties with this country."



Reps. Robert P. Griffin (R., Mich.), left, & Phil M. Landrum (D., Ga.), co-authors of labor reform bill favored by the President. (Wide World)

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Labor Legislation

Eisenhower's Plea. Pres. Eisenhower appealed in a nationwide TV address Aug. 6 for a reform law "to protect the American people from gangsters, racketeers & other corrupt elements who have invaded the labor-management field."

Neither the bill (S1555) adopted by the Senate nor one (HR8342) cleared by the House Labor Committee "will really do the job," the President said. Tacitly admitting that Congress would not take up his "Administration bill," Mr. Eisenhower announced his support of the "bipartisan" measure introduced by Reps. Phil M. Landrum (D., Ga.) & Robert P. Griffin (R., Mich.) of the House Labor Committee. "The Landrum-Griffin bill," he said, "is a good start toward a real labor reform law containing many of the corrections I have urged."

Labor-management corruption had become "a national disgrace," Mr. Eisenhower declared. "Chief among the abuses from which Americans need protection," he said, "are oppressive practices of coercive picketing & secondary boycotting." Coercive or "blackmail" picketing, as described by the President, was the picketing of an employer to force his employes "into a union they do not want." Secondary boycotting he described as the picketing not of the employer with whom a union had a dispute but of his customers—"innocent bystanders."

Mr. Eisenhower said an effective reform bill should solve the problem of the "no-man's-land"—cases the NLRB rejects as having too little effect on interstate commerce but in which the states also may not interfere. "Under existing law," the President explained, "the states have practically no authority over labor cases, according to Supreme Court decision." "I want to give the states authority to deal with cases the federal board cannot & should not handle," he said. "We must not bring every case to the federal level."

Furthermore, Mr. Eisenhower said, "any reform bill worthy of the name must also protect the individual rights of union members within their unions. It must assure them of fair elections . . . [&] honest handling of their money. . . . It must also give the government effective authority to investigate & enforce these provisions."

The President held that the Senate bill "does not deal with or curb the picketing or boycotting practices I have described" and "gives no relief" in "no-man's land" cases. The House Labor Committee bill "is even less effective than the Senate bill," he continued. "It, too fails to deal with [the] picketing & boycotting practices. . . . [Its no-man's-land provisions] go precisely in the wrong direction. . . . [It] exempts about 70% of all unions from reporting on their finances. It even removes criminal penalties against those who violate the rights of union members."

All 10 Republican members of the House Labor Committee had urged the President in a July 31 letter to make the TV address. The proposal was backed by Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) & House GOP leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) at breakfast with Mr. Eisenhower Aug. 4. [See pp. 240F1, 160F2, 136F1]

Reaction. The principal Democratic reply to the President's address was delivered by House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.) in a Mutual Broadcasting System radio address Aug. 10. Rayburn backed the House bill (HR-8342), which had been introduced by Rep. Carl Elliott (D., Ala.) and cleared July 23 by 16-14 Labor Committee vote. The Elliott and Landrum-Griffin bills "contain the same basic weapons against racketeering," Rayburn said. "The fundamental difference" was that "the Republican-sponsored [Landrum-Griffin] bill would throw the weight of the federal government so heavily on the side of management that it would constitute a genuine injustice to the rights of the honest, law-abiding working men & women of this country." The Elliott bill, Rayburn said, chose the "middle road—the road of reason & fair play . . . of common sense & justice."

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.), co-author of the original Senate bill, said Aug. 6 that the President was "wholly misinformed" about the Senate & House bills. Both "would eliminate racketeering in trade unions, but, unlike the Griffin-Landrum bill," the Elliott bill "would not wreck the legitimate union movement," Kennedy said. He had endorsed the Elliott bill Aug. 2.

Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Select Senate Committee on Improper Labor-Management Activities lauded the President's address Aug. 6 and said he hoped Congress "heeds his message." Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N.C.), co-author with Kennedy of the original Senate bill, also indorsed Mr. Eisenhower's proposals. Pres. Stanley C. Hope of the National Association of Manufacturers praised the President's speech.

Meany's Views. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in an NBC radio speech following the President's but planned before Mr. Eisenhower's had been arranged, asserted Aug. 6 that the AFL-CIO wanted "legislation that will help get the crooks without harassing & impeding the forward prog-

ress of legitimate & decent labor unions." Meany said:

● "Forces . . . whose only real purpose is to hamper and, if possible, to destroy the effectiveness of legitimate trade unions . . . consider the exposure of corrupt leadership in a small minority of unions" as a good opportunity "to fasten restrictive legislation on the entire movement."

● The AFL-CIO was "100% in favor" of Elliott bill provisions to safeguard union members' funds, to protect them against abuses and to provide criminal penalties against racketeering." But it opposed Elliott bill provisions that would jeopardize union officials "discharging their normal duties," that "would prohibit honorable organizational practices & procedures upon which labor has built its present-day structure" and that "would expose unions to the danger of endless litigation . . . at the whim of one or 2 individuals who might be subsidized by hostile employers or by Communists."

● The AFL-CIO was "100% in favor" of Landrum-Griffin bill "anti-racketeering provisions which are similar to those in the Elliott bill." But it opposed the Landrum-Griffin bill as going "a lot further than the Elliott bill in penalizing legitimate practices of legitimate unions."

● The AFL-CIO supported a bill introduced Aug. 3 by Rep. John F. Shelley (D., Calif.), a Teamsters Bro'hood member & ex-president of the California Federation of Labor. The Shelley bill's "provisions against thievery & racketeering . . . are even stronger" than those of the Elliott or Landrum-Griffin bills. "The Shelley bill would . . . require full reporting from business firms of expenditures for union-busting activities & the hiring of labor spies. But it . . . [would not] restrict, harass or punish the legitimate activities of honest & decent unions. . . . [It] is aimed at getting rid of crooks instead of getting rid of unions."

(The AFL-CIO Executive Council had denounced the Senate bill May 20 as one that "could hamper legitimate trade unions engaged in legitimate pursuits and would unwarrantedly jeopardize the liberties of all honest trade unionists." Sen. Kennedy, the bill's co-sponsor, told the convention of the United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers in New York June 3 that the Senate bill "could have been far worse," that labor's friends "did the best we could on the Senate floor." Kennedy read to the convention a letter in which Meany expressed "appreciation for your [Kennedy's] leadership in the fight to enact a law which will help honest labor & honest management deal with [corruption] . . . without interfering with the wholesome activities" of most unions.)

SPACE

'Paddlewheel' in Orbit. A 142-lb. satellite officially designated Explorer VI but informally called "the paddlewheel" was launched from Cape Canaveral, Fla. via a 3-stage Thor-Able rocket at 10:23 a.m. Aug. 7.

The 29-by-26-inch spheroid went into an elliptical orbit with an apogee of 26,400 miles & perigee of 157 miles. It was the widest orbit so far achieved by a man-made earth satellite. Each circuit of the earth took 12 hours & 46 minutes. The satellite's speed ranged from 22,957 mph. when it was closest to the earth to 3,125 mph. when it was furthest. The 50-lb. burned-out 3d stage of its launching rocket followed it in orbit.

The mots prominent feature of Explorer VI was 4 20-inch-square paddles or vanes attached to the instrument-packed spheroid by rods. Each flat side of each vane had 1,000 solar cells designed to pick up energy from the sun and transform it into voltage to recharge the satellite's batteries and keep its 3 radios working as long (about a year) as the satellite remained in orbit.

Explorer VI, the first satellite handled by the new National Aeronautics & Space Administration from development to orbit, carried equipment for 15 major experiments to furnish measurements & other information on the Van Allen radiation belts, the ionosphere, radio propagation, the earth's megnetic field, the earth's cloud cover (to be viewed by means of a rudimentary TV scanner) & micrometeorites. This information was to be stored when out of reach of U.S. radio receivers and transmitted to earth when ground signals activated the satellite's transmitters. It carried 2 low-powered transmitters operating on frequencies of 108.06 & 108.09 megacycles and a more powerful transmitter, its primary one, operating on an ultra high frequency that was not disclosed.

5 previous satellites (4 U.S. & one Soviet) were still in orbit.

(Recent U.S. satellite-launching failures: June 22—A 22½-lb. Vanguard launched at Cape Canaveral at 3:16 p.m. did not go into orbit because of failure of its rocket's 2d stage; it carried an experiment to measure the heat balance between the sun & earth. June 25—The 4th Discoverer was launched at Vendenberg Air Force Base, Calif. at 3:49 p.m. but did not achieve an orbit; it was designed to test equipment for carrying monkeys into space. July 16—A Juno II was launched from Cape Canaveral but exploded by the range safety officer at a height of 100 feet when it veered dangerously toward the Florida mainland; its experiments included equipment to study the Van Allen bands & the earth-sun heat balance.)

(The U.S.' Discoverer II satellite was believed to have entered the earth's atmosphere and been destroyed Apr. 26 or 27. Sparks observed about 200 miles off Australia's southern coast Apr. 29 were considered possible evidence that part of the USSR's Sputnik III had entered the atmosphere and disintegrated.) [See p. 116C2-C3]

Missile Detection Radar. The Navy announced Aug. 7 that it had developed a radar system capable of reaching as far as 5,000 miles over the earth's curvature and detecting missiles as they are launched.

The N. Y. Times reported Aug. 8 that the system had been used for several months to monitor Soviet launchings from detection sites within the U.S. It was reported able to detect more than 95% of all nuclear tests & rocket launchings anywhere from one monitoring site.

The program originated with an idea of Dr. William John Thaler, 33, an Office of Naval Research scientist, who headed its development. Named Project Tepee (from the initials T.P. for Thaler's project), it had been in progress for 2½ years.

The system used "high frequency ionospheric back scatter radar." It operated by directing high frequency radio signals upwards to the ionospheric layer so that they were reflected back & forth between this layer & the earth. Each bounce from the earth produced a back scatter. Intervening ionized gas from an ascending rocket or nuclear explosion also caused a back scatter that enabled the monitoring of the launch or blast.

Thaler said the system, still being developed, might double the warning time of a missile attack. It also could monitor a nuclear-test ban.

(The trade publication Space Business Daily reported in Washington July 29 that U.S. radar capable of monitoring launchings more than 3,000 miles away had forced the USSR to move a new intercontinental ballistic missile launching site 400 miles eastward to a new location in the southern Siberian desert northeast of the Aral Sea.)

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Army Backers Meet. Successful testing of the Red-eye, a heat-seeking missile for use by individual infantrymen to destroy low-flying warplanes, was disclosed by the Army & Marine Corps Aug. 2 prior to the Aug. 3-5 meeting of the 35,000-member Association of the U.S. Army in Washington. The Army said the missile & its launcher, weighing 20 lb. together, "can easily be carried by one man through underbrush & rugged terrain where no other type of anti-aircraft weapon could be transported." (The Army had awarded a $6 million contract to the Convair Division of the General Dynamics Corp. to develop the Red-eye.)

The Army displayed at the Aug. 3 session the "ultimate weapon"—"the soldier of tomorrow." His futuristic equipment included infra-red binoculars for night fighting, 2-way helmet radio, radiation-proof mask, image metascope to prevent infra-red detection, M-14 rifle, explosive charges for digging foxholes and a rocket-operated jump belt to enable him to make 30-foot leaps over obstacles.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) told the delegates Aug. 4 that he supported the missile-development program but feared that the emphasis on nuclear retaliation had crippled the U.S.' ability to fight back against limited-war aggression. "Our ability to avoid a nuclear war, should hos-

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Aug. 8

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$19,626	*$19,636	*$21,195
Currency circulation	*$31,925	*$31,890	*$31,171
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*[a]$28,585	*$28,585	*$29,001
Agricultural loans§	*[a]$907	*$896	*$790
N.Y. bank clearings	$12,264,513,685	$12,576,196,706	$11,806,726,386
England note circulation	*£2,211.338	*£2,117.165	*£2,123.183
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	12,768,484	15,069,048	18,523,120
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	243.38	245.52	206.65
Bond sales (par value)	$28,045,000	$28,587,000	$30,445,600
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	86.00	85.78	89.77
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	107,160	142,614	81,055
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]6,807,975	6,855,125	6,544,735
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,240,000	7,270,000	7,896,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]13,775	*13,577	*12,619
Carloadings (cars)	[b]544,464	536,430	622,678
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.35¼	$2.34	$2.21
Corn (bu.)	$1.57¼	$1.59½	$1.67⅞
Cotton (lb.)	$.3325	$.3365	$.3635
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$39.83	$39.50	$42.17
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.99	$5.96	$6.59
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]119.2	119.2	119.2
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]121	117	114
Failures (July 30)‡	252	245	271
Foreign Trade (Census Bur.)—	**June**	**May**	**June 1958**
Exports	*$1,425.7	*$1,551.8	*$1,406.3
Imports	*$1,369.4	*$1,263.8	$1,031.3

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 107 cities, July 29 [b]Aug. 1 [c]July 25 [d]Aug. 4

Retail sales averaged $1,169 for every person in the U.S. during 1958, compared with $1,188 during 1957, the Census Bureau reported Aug. 10. Retail sales during 1958 totaled $200.4 billion, of which about $152 billion were cash sales & about $48.4 billion credit sales. The highest per capita retail sales were the $1,347 of the West, where the total was $33½ billion in 1958. Retail sales totaled $60.7 billion ($1,194 per capita) in the North Central states, $53.1 billion ($1,242 per capita) in the Northeast and $53 billion ($1,001 per capita) in the South. Retail sales totaled a record $103.219 billion throughout the U.S. during 1959's first half. June retail sales totaled $18.662 billion, a record for any month except the Decembers (bloated by Christmas spending) of 1955-58. **Automotive sales** set records of $20.433 billion in 1959's first half & of $3.792 billion in June. [See p. 209E-G2]

Consumer credit rose to a record total of $46.716 billion by the end of June, the Federal Reserve Board reported Aug. 1. This included a record $35.81 billion of installment credit, $15.419 billion of it for auto purchases. Total consumer credit was up $3.637 billion, installment credit up $2.802 billion and auto installment debt up $829 million over the figures for June 30, 1958. [See pp. 244B2, 179A2]

Small Business Administration reported Aug. 1 that it had approved a record $267,042,000 in loans to 5,582 small businesses in fiscal 1959, compared with the previous record $194,997,000 in loans to 4,014 firms in fiscal 1958. Total loans since the SBA started operations in 1953: $786,825,000 to 16,692 businesses. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 136E3, 259B-C3]

tilities of any considerable size occur, is practically nil," he said. He urged more funds for military forces "so balanced in composition that we can meet any threat we may face." [See pp. 101A2-B3, 11B1]

Illegitimate Births. The U.S. Health, Education & Welfare Department reported Aug. 8 that the number of U.S. illegitimate births had increased from 87,900 in 1938 to 210,700 in 1957 & an estimated 205,000 in 1958. The department said government support payments averaged $27.29 a month per child and would total an estimated $210 million in 1959. (The federal government provided 60%, state & local taxes 40% of Aid to Dependent Children funds.) 19.6 of every 1,000 white births & 206.7 of every 1,000 non-white births were illegitimate, according to the Vital Statistics Office. Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger, U.S. Children's Bureau chief, said about 5,000 illegitimate babies were born annually to girls under 15 and that 20,000 unwed mothers sold their babies annually on the "black market" at prices of about $1,500 to $3,000.

Bitz Admits Guilt. Irving Bitz, 56, indicted by federal & N.Y. County grand juries on anti-trust & labor extortion charges in the wholesale distribution of newspapers & magazines, changed his plea in New York Aug. 3 to guilty of the federal charges.

3 Newspaper & Mail Deliverers Union members were indicted by a N.Y. County grand jury on charges of extorting $2,100 between Oct. 1957 & Oct. 1958 from the Passaic County (N.J.) News Co., it was announced July 29. Those indicted: Rocco (Barney) Fello, John Lawrence Jr. & a man whose name was withheld because he was out of the state. [See p. 225A-B3]

Anthony Provenzano, president of the N.J. Joint Teamsters Council & of Hoboken (N.J.) Local 560, was indicted by the Hudson County grand jury July 29 on charges of labor bribery. He was accused of accepting $2,500 from Arthur Pitman Dec. 23, 1954 & $1,500 from Walter A. Dorn Sept. 15, 1954. [See p. 216C2]

Public Health Service Aug. 11 granted $11,235,480 to 47 institutions for health research construction & equipment. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 279F1]

Ohio "fair trade" bill allowing manufacturers to set retail minimum prices was passed by the state legislature over Gov. Michael V. Di Salle's veto July 22. An Ohio fair trade act in effect for 22 years had been nullified by the state supreme court in 1958. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 434B1]

Capital punishment was retained in Massachusetts July 14 when the state House rejected a bill to abolish the death penalty except for killing a policeman or prison guard or for murders by escaping prisoners or parolees. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 410A2]

New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner announced Aug. 10 his administration's support of a proposed 1964 World's Fair commemorating the city's 300th anniversary and based on the theme "Peace Through Understanding."

Puerto Rico's per capita income exceeded $500 a year for the first time, the island's planning board announced Aug. 10 in a report for fiscal 1959. P.R. purchasing power rose 5% & average family income $120. Exports rose 9% to $531 billion, imports 8% to $803 billion.

Epileptics were made eligible for federal employment under a new Civil Service Commission policy disclosed Aug. 9 by the National Epilepsy League (which said the U.S. had 1½ million epileptics).

Long-distance phone charges were ordered cut by $50 million annually, the FCC announced July 24. American Telephone & Telegraph Co. & its affiliates were directed to lower rates, effective about Sept. 15, on interstate calls of more than 300 miles. AT&T Pres. Frederick R. Kappel charged that his firm was being penalized for "good research & good management."

FOREIGN

Algeria

U.S. Peace Appeal. A plea for U.S. leadership in efforts to end the Algerian war was made Aug. 7 by 16 Democratic members of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Messages from the 16 to French Pres. de Gaulle, Premier Ferhat Abbas of the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. and a Liberian conference on the Algerian problem pledged to support U.S. action to "urge our ally, France, to enter into negotiations for the cessation of the conflict." The Congressional group was headed by Reps. Charles O. Porter (Mich.) & Henry S. Reuss (Wis.).*

The messages urged that U.S. representatives to the forthcoming UN General Assembly support "any responsible resolution" for "negotiations to reach a solution to the conflict." It said U.S. backing of an Algerian settlement would "lay foundations for good relations between a free Algeria & the American people." The 16 said they recognized "the right of the Algerian people—as of all people—to self-determination & independence." [See Vol. XVII, p. 219F3-220B1]

Conference Backs Rebels. Envoys from 9 independent African states

* Other signatories: Hugh Addonizio (N.J.), Victor Anfuso (N.Y.), Edw. Boland (Mass.), Richard Bolling (Mo.), Chas. Boyle (Ill.), Frank Clark (Pa.), Byron Johnson (Colo.), Geo. Kasem (Calif.), Wm. Meyer (Vt.), Robt. Nix (Pa.), Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (N.Y.), Jas. Roosevelt (Calif.), Frank Thompson (N.J.), Leonard Wolf (Pa.).

met Aug. 4-8 in Monrovia, Liberia to mobilize African support for the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. Resolutions adopted Aug. 8 by the 9 states (Liberia, Morocco, Tunisia, Ghana, Guinea, Ethiopia, Libya, Sudan & the UAR) called for (1) recognition of the Algerian Provisional Govt. by all countries; (2) withdrawal of French troops from Algeria; (3) peace negotiations between France & the rebels on the basis of French recognition of Algerian independence; (4) material African aid for the rebels, and (5) opposition to French plans for nuclear tests in the Sahara. The conference failed to produce an expected appeal for African & Arab recruits for the rebel cause.

Liberian Pres. William V. S. Tubman, addressing the conference's opening session, appealed Aug. 4 to both the rebels & France to end their "extreme positions" and accept negotiation of a settlement. Tubman gave the conference a message in which U.S. Actg. State Secy. C. Douglas Dillon expressed "sympathetic" U.S. support of "the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of Africa."

Algerian Rebel Information Min. M'Hammed Yazid told the conference Aug. 7 that the rebel movement was prepared for "many years" of fighting to achieve Algerian freedom. Yazid said the rebels were prepared to "negotiate a political settlement" with France on neutral ground, but, he warned, if "France does not come to terms with our will for independence, it will mean war, war & war." He said an "Algerian Dienbienphu is possible not tomorrow or next month but in terms of years." [See p. 209D2; Vol. XVIII, 423E1, A2]

(Guinean Works Min. Ismael Touré announced intended Guinean recognition of the Algerian Provisional Govt. at the conference Aug. 6.)

French Stiffen Draft. Premier Debré, visiting Algeria Aug. 6-7 for talks on economic development, confirmed to newsmen in Algiers Aug. 7 that French draft regulations would be tightened to end the deferment of 1/3 of the 140,000 draft-exempt French students. Debré, who had visited the Kabylia Mtns. area to observe a new French offensive, lauded the "pacification" campaign and pledged that French forces in Algeria would be maintained at 400,000.

Indo-China

Laos Emergency Declared. A state of emergency was proclaimed by the Laotian Govt. Aug. 4 in 5 provinces adjacent to North Viet Nam & Communist China where Communist-armed guerrillas were attacking Laotian troop positions. The provinces covered by the proclamation were Samneua & Phongsaly (where initial attacks took place), Xiengkhouang, Thakhet & Savannakhet. [See p. 249C2]

Laotian Army Hq. in Ventiane reported Aug. 4 that the rebels, identified as Thai-Dam tribesmen, had captured 2 more Govt. posts in Phongsaly and had surrounded the town of Met Hong in Samneua. "Numerous movements" of small rebel bands were reported on the Laos-North Viet Nam frontier. An Army communiqué claimed Aug. 5 that Laotian troops had recaptured all rebel positions & Phongsaly and most guerrilla strongholds in Samneua, but Ventiane dispatches reported Aug. 5 that 5 rebel columns had pushed up to 50 miles into Laotian territory from the North Viet Namese border.

(One rebel column was said to have advanced through Muong Khua, in southern Phongsaly, and a 2d reportedly had entered mountains on the Phongsaly-Samneua provincial border. 3 other columns were said to have driven into Samneua, one approaching within 40 miles of the provincial capital, also named Samneua.)

Premier Phoui Sananikone told newsmen in Ventiane Aug. 8 that the guerrillas apparently were trying to establish "a base from which to attack the south and a corridor through which to attack South Viet Nam." Laotian Army communiqués Aug. 8 reported "a massive concentration" of Communist troops on the North Viet Namese border facing Laos. The Laotian Army Aug. 10 began airlifting troops & supplies to Samneua & Xiengkhouang in anticipation of a rebel drive when seasonal rains ended.

The Laotian Army announced Aug. 7 that 157 regular soldiers & 120 home guardsmen had been killed, wounded or reported missing since the rebel attacks began. Rebel casualties were estimated at 200. Lt. Col. Khong Vongnarath, Samneua Province military commander, told newsmen Aug. 10 that his forces had lost 100 men (30 killed) in fighting rebels.

(Ventiane dispatches confirmed Aug. 4 that Prince Souphanouvong & 7 other leaders of the Neo Lao Hak Xat [formerly Pathet Lao] movement had been arrested for subversion in connection with the attacks.)

Attack Protested to UN. Laotian Foreign Min. Khamphan Panya protested to the UN Aug. 5 against the Communist-led revolt but declined to ask UN intervention in the fighting. In a note to UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld, he accused North Viet Nam of provoking "serious fighting in Laotian territory adjacent to the frontier." He said North Viet Nam had provided the Laotian rebels with arms & supplies and had "armed its minority elements close to the border . . . to cooperate with the rebels."

U.S. Aids Laos Defense. The formation of a joint French-U.S. training program for Laotian Army troops was reported Aug. 9 by the N.Y. Times. 107 Americans were said to have arrived in Laos to share in the establishment of 12 French-U.S. training teams to instruct Laotians in the use of modern arms. The program was commanded by Gen. Jean d'Arrivere, head of the French military mission in Laos. (The Laotian Army was financed, paid & supplied by the U.S., but this was the first time Americans would be directly involved in the training of Laotian combat troops. The 25,000-man Laotian armed forces were described as lightly armed & poorly-trained. Inactivity of the French training mission was blamed on heavy French military commitments in Algeria.)

The Communist North Viet Namese Govt. warned Aug. 10 that any intervention in Laos by a foreign army would be regarded as a menace to North Viet Namese security. In a warning believed aimed at the South East Asian Treaty Org., Deputy Defense Min. Ta Quang Bun declared that "in such a dangerous situation," North Viet Nam "will not stand idly by." He accused the U.S. of leading an "imperialist scheme" to cause foreign intervention in Laos. [See p. 249F2]

Viet Nam Aid Lauded. An independent study of U.S. foreign aid in Viet Nam reported July 19 that such aid had achieved "tangible, worthy results." Carried out by Dr. Daniel Russell of the Texas A & M Anthropology Dept. for the Intl. Voluntary Service (Switzerland), the study, made public Aug. 7, said U.S. aid had served as "a major stimulant to the Viet Namese Govt. & people, who are working hard themselves & doing most of the development." [See p. 249A3]

Cambodian Premire Norodom Sihanouk & South Viet Namese Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem conferred in Saigon Aug. 4-5 and agreed to restore full trade relations between their countries. Cambodia refused to grant South Viet Namese troops "the right of pursuit" of terrorists into Cambodia but agreed to cooperate against those bands operating from Cambodia. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 214G1]

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Britain. A BOAC application to add San Francisco-Tokyo service to its overseas air route crossing the U.S. was approved Aug. 7 by Pres. Eisenhower on the basis of a May 18 CAB recommendation. Approval of the BOAC application, made in Nov. 1958 under treaty provisions pledging U.S. permission for the route, had been delayed by protests from the U.S.' Northwest Airlines. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 378B3]

The controversial "black diaries" of Sir Roger Casement, Irish patriot hanged by the British as a German spy during World War I, were opened to public inspection for the first time Aug. 10. The diaries, kept secret under the Public Records Act, contained allegedly forged references to homosexual practices.

Cyprus. Lt. Gen. George Grivas, exiled former leader of the EOKA terrorist movement, "dissociated" himself July 29 from the British-Greek-Turkish agreements for an independent Cypriot Republic. Grivas denounced the accords as an "unforgivable concession to Anglo-Turkish demands." In what was considered an attack on Grivas, Archbishop Makarios July 26 had denounced "persons" & "circles in Athens" who were "trying to exploit the Cyprus struggle for their own ends." Fazil Kutchuk, Turkish Cypriot leader, backed

Makarios July 27 and warned Grivas not to interfere in Cyprus' affairs. [See pp. 94G2, 86C1, 59F1]

Greece. Bulgarian offers July 22 of a 20-year non-aggression pact with Greece were rejected by the Greek Govt. Aug. 1. The Greek reply, made public Aug. 3, said both nations' membership in the UN made a non-aggression pact unnecessary. [See p. 182C1]

The discovery in Piraeus of a 2d group of Grecian art objects, among them an 8-foot bronze statue of Athena, was reported Aug. 10 by the N.Y. Times. The excavation was believed to have uncovered the site of an art warehouse destroyed when Romans sacked Athens in 86 B.C. [See p. 242C1]

Hungary. An increase in Soviet industrial assistance from 919 million rubles in 1950 to 3.413 billion rubles ($853¼ million at official exchange rates, $341,300,000 at tourist rates) in 1958 was reported in issues of the Hungarian economic weekly Fygeloe, the N.Y. Times said Aug. 1. Soviet industrial deliveries to Hungary during 1958 were said to include 910 complete factories, 1,460 machine tools, 6,456 tractors, 27,815 trucks & 15,568 automobiles. Fygeloe reported that 71.8% or 3.731 billion rubles worth of Hungary's 1958 foreign trade was done with other Soviet-bloc nations. [See pp. 251B3, E3, 167C2]

Italy. 800,000 residents of Naples were without water July 31-Aug. 2 after a landslide cut the city's main aqueduct and emergency reservoirs proved to be empty.

Libya. The closure of the U.S. Army's short-range guided-missile practice range in Libya was reported Aug. 2 by the N.Y. Herald Tribune.

Maldives. Britain protested to the Maldivian Govt. Aug. 7 against recent attacks made on rebellious Huvadu atoll in the vicinity of British RAF installations on Gan I. of Addu atoll. A British note said the Huvadu invasion by "armed parties under the authority of the Maldivian Govt." had caused "serious loss of life." It warned that Britain would act to "safeguard" its Gan I. installations against similar violence in Addu atoll. [See pp. 95C1, 86D3]

Morocco. A Foreign Ministry communiqué denied Aug. 6 that U.S. air bases in Morocco had been granted any legal status by the signing of an agreement governing Moroccan labor employed on the bases. [See p. 250F2]

Nationalist China. Maj. Gen. Leander L. Doan, U.S. Army commander on Formosa, announced Aug. 10 that Nationalist Chinese troops would take control of U.S.-built Nike-Hercules missiles & launching sites Aug. 15. 600 U.S. troops manning the sites would return to the U.S. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 313E3]

Netherlands. Defense Min. Sidney J. van den Bergh resigned July 30 to deal "with a private affair." He had been named correspondent in a divorce suit filed in San Diego, Calif. by Friedrik Lek, a retired businessman. [See p. 163D3]

Philippines. The U.S. Govt. rejected Aug. 4 as "invalid" Philippine demands for $950 million in claims ranging from refunds on Philippine payment of U.S. taxes to back pay for Philippine Army & guerrilla veterans. The U.S. recognized other claims, including an additional $73 million for war damages, and paid $23,862,751 as final settlement of financial claims resulting from U.S. abandonment of the gold standard in 1934. State Undersecy. C. Douglas Dillon told Philippine Amb.-to-U.S. Carlos P. Romulo that Congress would be asked to appropriate the $73 million war damage payment but that the U.S. would demand the settlement of $20,659,000 outstanding on a defaulted $35 million loan. [See p. 46B2, G2]

Tibet. Indian Prime Min. Nehru charged Aug. 6 that Communist China had violated an Indian-Red Chinese agreement to promote Indian-Tibetan trade, cultural relations & pilgrimage traffic. Nehru said Indian traders had encountered "many difficulties" in doing business in Tibet after the March revolt and that Western Tibetan exports to India had dropped from $315,000 in February to $42,000 in May. (Indian-Tibetan trade, although minor, was said to provide the sole livelihood for hundreds of thousands of Indians living near the Tibetan border.)

Mrs. Lakshmi N. Menon, Indian deputy external affairs minister, charged Aug. 11 that 5 Indian traders had been arrested & hundreds of other prevented from leaving Tibet by Chinese authorities. A Chinese note had claimed that Indian traders resident in Tibet had become "to all intents & purposes Chinese nationals." [See p. 211E2]

Nepalese Premier B. P. Koirala said Aug. 11 that Nepal's defense budget would be increased by $210,000 (14%) to build defenses along its 500-mi. frontier with Tibet. [See p. 146D1]

Soviet Union. A radical reorganization of the USSR's scientific research was proposed Aug. 9 by Vice Pres. Nikolai N. Semyonov of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Writing in Izvestia, Semyonov urged that institute & laboratory chiefs be given increased powers as part of a program for scientific decentralization to spur Soviet research. Semyonov, following suggestions made by Premier Khrushchev at the June plenum of the CP Central Committee, proposed: (1) the formation of special scientific bodies to advance industrial applications of scientific research; (2) the transformation of the scientific academies of the individual Soviet republics into regional institutes "with the main task of studying local natural resources & seeking ways to increase production"; (3) the reduction of the major divisions of the Soviet Academy from 8 to 3, with increased emphasis on a few major Soviet science centers in strategic locations throughout the USSR. [See pp. 211A2, 218F1]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. Pres. Arturo Frondizi named Rear Adm. Gaston C. Clement as Navy Secretary July 26 following a near-mutiny by naval officers demanding that he oust Vice Adm. Adolfo B. Estevez from the post. Frondizi July 25 was forced to reinstate Vice Adm. Alberto P. Vago, whom he had dismissed July 24 as chief of naval operations. Estevez had come under criticism because he had supported Frondizi in a near revolt by anti-Peronist officers in June.

Lt. Gen. Arturo Ossorio Arana, who had led the June revolt, surrendered in Buenos Aires July 7. Gen. Bernardino Labayru, ex-War Undersecretary, who was also involved in the plot, surrendered July 11. Gen. Emilio Bonnecarrere, Gen. Martin Cabanillas, Col. Desidero Fernandez & Col. Hector Cabanillas were reported July 10 to have escaped to Uruguay. [See p. 235E3]

Russian & Rumanian diplomats were barred from traveling beyond a 25-mile radius of Buenos Aires without special permission, it was revealed July 31. This was in retaliation for similar restrictions placed on Argentine diplomats in Moscow & Bucharest. [See p. 236B1]

A general strike called for Aug. 11 by the 62-union Peronist bloc to support an 18-day old strike by sugar workers in Tucuman Province, was only partially effective. Communist & anti-Peronist unions refused to participate. The sugar strike had begun July 23 for a 90% raise. It was declared illegal Aug. 11 and strikers stripped of pay & job protection. Police opened fire on demonstrating strikers in San Pedro Aug. 7, killed one & wounded 2 others.

95 labor union "draftees" sentenced to jail terms in late 1958, as a way of ending labor strife, were pardoned by decree of Frondizi July 21. 6 others, described as "suspected seditionists or chronic troublemakers," remained in jail. [See p. 47F3]

Cuba. A plot to unseat Premier Fidel Castro's regime was reported crushed Aug. 10-11. The arrest of more than 1,000 ex-Batista military officers & landowners since Aug. 7 was reported Aug. 9-10. By Aug. 11, arrests were estimated at 4,500.

A "counter-revolutionary" force of 80 men was reported to have attacked an army post near Cienfuegos in Las Villas Province several days previously and to be battling government troops. Castro flew to Las Villas Aug. 12 to direct operations there.

Revolutión, organ of Castro's revolutionary movement, said Aug. 10 that the plot had been directed by ousted Pres. Fulgencio Batista, currently in the Dominican Republic, through the "White Rose" organization. It was reported that the conspiracy was backed by opponents of Castro's land reforms.

Maj. Eloy Gutierrez Menoya & his aide, Capt. William A. Morgan of Ohio, were given chief credit for smashing the plot. They reportedly had posed as fellow conspirators until Aug. 8. Then, at a meeting they had called in Havana, they arrested: ex-Sen. Arturo Hernandez Tellaeche; Armando Cainas Milanes, head of the

Cattlegrowers Association, & Havana contractor Ramon Mestre.

The Cuban government denied Aug. 10 that there had been an Aug. 9 invasion. Reports said it had been launched from the Dominican Republic.

Rafael del Pino, 32, U.S. citizen & ex-revolutionary comrade of Castro, was captured July 25 as he tried to land a small plane from Miami on a road near Havana. 2 men waiting to be picked up & the plane's 2d occupant escaped. Del Pino, reputed head of the White Rose group, was wounded & suffered burns when his plane was machine-gunned and its gas tank set afire. [See p. 243C2]

Habeas corpus rights, suspended Jan. 1 after Batista's fall, were restored Aug. 7. But Cuban revolutionary law denied these rights to counter-revolutionary suspects.

Dr. Carlos Marquez Sterling, University of Havana economics professor until dismissed recently, was reported July 15 to have sought political asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana. He had run as Free People's Party candidate in the 1958 presidential election. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 359C2]

OBITUARIES

Jean Benoit-Levy, 71, French pioneer producer of documentary & educational films; Aug. 2 in Paris.

Rev. George Bolton, English-born director since 1942 of New York's Christian Herald Bowery Mission (which aids homeless, indigent men), ex-gambler known as bishop of the Bowery; July 29 in New York.

Clarence Derwent, 75, British-born character actor, pres. since 1952 of American Natl. Theatre & Academy, Actor's Equity pres. 1946-52; Aug. 6 in New York.

Edgar Albert Guest, 77, English-born verse writer (Detroit Free Press & 300-newspaper syndicate) known as "the poet of the people"; Aug. 5 in Detroit.

Vladimir S. Kolesnikoff, 73, anti-Bolshevik Russian exile leader in early 1920s, retired U.S. Budget Bureau economist; July 12 in Washington of cancer.

Lydia Cady Langer, 69, wife of Sen. William Langer (R., N.D.); Aug. 4 in Washington of cancer. (She ran unsuccessfully for governor in 1934 after her husband's conspiracy conviction, which later was reversed.)

Rev. Dr. Charles Tudor Leber, 60, general secy. of Comm. on Ecumenical Missions & Relations of United Presbyterian Church in the U.S. since 1952; July 30 in São Paulo, Brazil of heart attack.

Rev. Leocadio Lobo, 71, ex-vicar of Madrid, who fled Spain in 1939 after opposing Franco during civil war; July 11 in New York of cancer.

Erwin Loewy, 62, fndr.-pres. Loewy-Hydropress Div., expert on heavy machinery, armed forces consultant during World War II; July 13 in N.Y.

Edward F. Loomis, 65, founder (1936) & pres. Radio Reports; July 13 in Brattleboro, Vt. of heart attack.

Josiah P. Marvel, 63, director of American Friends Service Com. in France at start of World War II, organizer (in 1922) of Quaker Emergency Svc.; July 25 in Reading, Vt.

Alfred Mirovich, 75, Russian-born concert pianist; Aug. 3 in Whitefield, N.H.

Sir Alfred J. Munnings, 80, British artist who specialized in painting horses, Royal Academy pres. 1944-49, critic of modern painting; July 17 in Dedham, England.

Dr. Edgar A. Nelson, 77, pres. Chicago Music Conservatory, choral dir., pianist, organist; July 10 in Chicago.

Mary Teresa Norton, 84, U.S. Representative (N.J.) 1925-51, first woman Democrat elected to Congress, Labor Dept. aide 1951-53; Aug. 2 in Greenwich, Conn. (As chairman of the House Labor Com., she fought successfully for passage of the wage-hour bill in 1938.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 362G2]

Josef Revai, 61, Communist vice pres. of Hungary 1953, Education Min. under Matyas Rakosi; death of heart ailment announced Aug. 4 in Budapest. (He led CP moves against Cardinal Mindszenty, demanded execution of Imre Nagy.)

Germaine Richier, 55, French abstract sculptress; July 30 in Montpellier, France.

Teviah Sachs, 57, Waltham Watch Co. pres. 1949-55; July 21 in Boston of heart ailment.

Dr. Gilbert Morgan Smith, 74, botanist, authority on algae, winner of Amer. Botanical Soc. award in 1957; July 11 in Palo Alto, Calif.

Hugh Evelyn Wortham, 75, London Daily Telegraph columnist as "Peterborough" since 1934, biographer, novelist; July 9 in London.

MISCELLANEOUS

Elizabeth II Pregnant. An announcement from Buckingham Palace Aug. 7 revealed that Queen Elizabeth II expected her 3d child early in 1960. The child would be the first born to a reigning British sovereign since 1857 (when Queen Victoria gave birth to Princess Beatrice). The queen canceled her projected tour of West Africa and the Orkney & Shetland Islands. She had decided not to cancel her Canadian tour to avoid disappointing Canadians. (Ghana Prime Min. Kwame Nkrumah arrived in London Aug. 11 to visit the queen for 2 days at Balmoral Castle in Scotland.) [See p. 250G1]

Queen Mother Elizabeth of Britain was 59 Aug. 4.

Herbert Hoover, 85 Aug. 10, disclosed in New York that he was writing "An American Epic," a 3-vol. study of foreign aid. [See p. 135E1]

Explosion of a truck loaded with 6½ tons of dynamite & ammonium nitrate killed at least 11 persons, injured 100 and leveled 8 blocks in downtown Roseburg, Ore. Aug. 7. The truck blew up after a fire broke out at a warehouse near which it was parked. [See p. 212D3]

Joseph P. Crowley, 50, who had been acquitted of manslaughter June 22 in Tokyo in the death of his brother-in-law, T. A. Jones Jr., was found dead Aug. 10 in his Hamden, Conn. home. Authorities said he had died of barbituric acid poisoning from overdoses of sedatives & alcohol. [See p. 204G2]

Dr. Bernard Finch, 41, a surgeon, was accused during a preliminary hearing in West Covina, Calif. July 27-30 of murdering his wife, Barbara, 33, who had refused him a divorce. Mrs. Finch had been shot July 18 at the Finches' house, and Finch was arrested the next day in the Las Vegas apartment of his girl friend, Carole Tregoff, 22. Miss Tregoff was arrested as an alleged accomplice July 29, as she finished testifying at the hearing. Authorities found near the scene of the crime a leather case containing what they described as a "do-it-yourself murder kit," including bullets, knife, rope & sleeping tablets.

Jerome Lieberman, 21, was acquitted June 30 in Brooklyn of 2d degree manslaughter in the 1954 fatal beating (with several other youths) of ship's carpenter Reinhold Ulrickson. Judge Hyman Barshay ruled the prosecution had failed to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Lieberman was graduated this year with honors from the U. of Arizona. [See Vol. XVI, p. 72D3; XIV, p. 428A3]

Death toll in the Dec. 1958 fire at Our Lady of the Angels parochial school in Chicago rose to 95 with the death Aug. 9 of William Eddington, 13. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 436C3]

MARRIED

Margaret O'Brien, 21, actress, to commercial art student Harold Robert Allen Jr., 24; Aug. 8 in Hollywood.

Princess Dala of Laos, 24, granddaughter of King Sisavangvong, to Prince Si Souphanouvong, 26, Laotian civil aviation director; Aug. 10 in Luang Prabang.

NEW BOOKS

Advise and Consent. By Allen Drury. Washington drama behind nomination of controversial Secy. of State. Aug. 11. (Doubleday, 616 pp., $5.75)*

Anatomy of a Moral. The political essays of Milovan Djilas. Edited by Abraham Rothberg. Ex-Yugoslav vice president's further disillusionment with communism. July 8. (Praeger, 181 pp., $2.95)†

The Art of Llewellyn Jones. By Paul Hyde Bonner. Washington diplomat adopts new identity to escape wife's ambition. July 20. (Scribners, 372 pp., $4.50)*

Barbara Greer. By Stephen Birmingham. Young matron's spoiled childhood & decadent background almost ruin her life. Aug. 3. (Little, Brown, 371 pp., $4.50)*

Brief to Counsel. By Henry Cecil. Humorous description of English barrister's trade. July 8. (Harper, 190 pp., $3.50)†

Cuba: Island of Paradox. By Ruby Hart Phillips. History of Cuba since 1931. July 27. (McDowell, Obolensky, 434 pp., $4.95)†

Daily Life in the Time of Homer. By Emile Mireaux. Trans. from French by Iris Sells. About 8th to 7th centuries B.C. Aug. 4. (Macmillan, 264 pp., $4)†

The Daughters of Necessity. By Peter S. Feibleman. Southerner's marriages first to Italian courtesan, later to woman he once loved, bring him 2 vastly different daughters. July 30. (World, 317 pp., $4.50)*

For 2c Plain. By Harry Golden. Essays about Jews, Southerners & segregation. July 27. (World, 313 pp., $4)†

The Frozen Revolution. Poland, A study in Communist Decay. By Frank Gibney. Reporter sees Poland as freest of Russian satellites, with its 1956 revolt still to be fulfilled. Aug. 6. (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 269 pp., $4.75)†

* Fiction † Non-fiction